

## P L A T E CCXCV.

ARUM, *Tourn. Inst. R. H.* 158. *Tab.* 69. *Raii Meth. Plant.* 74. *Lin. Gen. Plant.* 915. Wake-Robin, or Cuckow-Pint; in French, *Pied de Veau*.

The Characters of this Genus are,

THE Flower hath a large oblong Spatha (or Sheath), marked a, which is closed at the Bottom, compressed in the Middle, and open at the Top, as is represented at b: The Spadix (or Stalk), which sustains the Leaves and Flowers, is single, marked n; upon the Top of which are situated the Male Flowers, as is shewn at c; and below these are the Germina, marked d. These Flowers have no Petals, or Stamina. One of the Male Flowers is represented of the natural Size at e, which is magnified at f: At g is shewn an Embryo of its natural Bigness, and one which is magnified at h. The Embryo with its Cover is represented of its natural Size at i, and another magnified at k; and at l is shewn the naked Embryo of its natural Size; and at m is another magnified. These Germina afterward become Berries, with One Cell, inclosing a single Seed.

This Genus of Plants is ranged by *Tournefort* in his Third Class of Plants, which includes the Herbs with an anomalous Flower of One Leaf, shaped like an Ear or Hood. Mr. *Ray* places it in his Seventeenth Class, which includes the Herbs bearing Berries. Dr. *Linnaeus* ranges it in the Seventh Section of his Twentieth Class, which includes those Plants whose Flowers have many Stamina, which sit upon the Style or Pointal.

The Specie here represented is,

ARUM caulescens, foliis sagittatis, *Lin. Sp. Plant.* 967. Stalky Arum, with arrow-pointed Leaves. In the *Gardener's Dictionary* it is titled, *Arum caulescens, foliis sagittatis, spathâ declinatâ clausâ*; Stalky Arum, with arrow-pointed Leaves, and a declining closed Sheath. *Plumier* titles it *Arum arborescens, sagittariae foliis*. *Plant. Amer.* 44. Tree-like Arum, with arrow-pointed Leaves: And Sir *Hans Sloane*, in his *History of Jamaica*, calls it *Arum caule geniculato, cannæ Indicæ foliis*. *Cat.* 63. Arum with a jointed Stalk, and Leaves like the Indian Cane. In the *West-Indies* it is commonly called *Dumb Cane*.

This Plant rises, with a jointed green Stalk, to the Height of Eight or Ten Feet, and is about the Size of a large Walking-stick: The Leaves come out toward the Top, in an irregular Order; they are oblong, of a light-green Colour, and are from Seven to Ten or Eleven Inches long, and Five or Six broad in the Middle, having Two Ears at their Base, like the Beards of an Arrow. Their Footstalks embrace each other at their Base, and between these come out the Spathæ, or Sheaths, as is represented at a. They are Five or Six Inches long, of the same Colour with the Leaves, swelling at a small Distance from the Footstalk, and compressed again in the Middle, opening a little at the Top, where the Point of the Spadix appears, upon which the Flowers are irregularly placed: These at the Top are formed into a close Spike, but those below are ranged sparsely. The Sheath is closely fixed on one Side to the Spadix, so cannot be separated from it without being torn; but on the opposite Side it may be opened so as to shew the Spadix, with its Embryo, as is represented at d; and it is only upon this Side of the Spadix that the Flowers are ranged, for the Sheath does not adhere to the other. The Embryo on the lower Part of the Spadix have each a small Cover, composed of Five very small white Leaves, which are fastened to the under Part, and separate above, as is shewn at i and k. The Embrya are green, kidney-shaped, and have brown Covers. The Male Flowers, at the Top of the Spadix, are of an irregular square Figure, and are brown. The Embrya do not come to Maturity in *England*; the utmost Perfection they have yet arrived to is as that represented in its natural Bigness at l, and is magnified at m. The Time of its Flowering is in the Spring of the Year; the whole Plant is filled with a sharp acrimonious Juice, which will blister the tender Skin, if applied to it; and, if a Part of the Leaf is broken and applied to the Tip of the Tongue, it occasions a very painful Sensation, causing the Salivary Ducts to swell, and brings on a great Defluxion of Saliva: The Inhabitants of the Sugar Islands do sometimes rub the Mouths of their Negroes with the Juice of this Plant, by way of Punishment; and as this swells their Mouths, so as to prevent their eating or speaking till the Swelling is allwaged, so it is called by them *Dumb Cane*.

## P L A T E CCXCVI.

DRACONTIUM, *Lin. Gen. Plant.* 916. *Arum Plum. Amer.* 40. *Tab.* 56. *Dracunculus, Tourn. Inst.* 160. *Tab.* 70. Dragon; in French, *Serpentaire*.

The Characters of this Genus are,

It hath a large boat-shaped Spatha, of a leathery Consistence, with One Valve, represented at a, and a single cylindrical Spadix, on the upper Part of which the Parts of fructification are disposed in a singular manner, each being closely fastened to the Spadix, as is shewn at b, having no Impalement, nor any Petals which can be properly so called. In this Specie there are but Two Stamina in each Flower, which have spathe-shaped Summits, represented at c and d of their natural Size, and at e e magnified. The Germen e is shaped like

a Vase, having a coloured Crown, which is shewn magnified at d e, and at f there are Three of the Germina cut transversely, wherein are seen the Embrya of Two Seeds.

The Specie here represented is,

DRACONTIUM foliis pertusis, caule scandente, *Lin. Sp. Plant.* 968. Dragon with perforated Leaves and climbing Stalks. *Plumier* titles this Plant, *Arum bederaceum, amplis foliis perforatis*. *Plant. Amer.* 40. *Tab.* 56, 57. Climbing Cuckow-Pint, with large perforated Leaves.

This Plant grows naturally in many of the Islands in the *West Indies*, where the Stalks fasten themselves to the



the Trees which are near them, by their Roots, which are put out at each Joint, and fix closely to the Bark of the Trees; so that, if the Stalks are cut off below, these Roots will draw Nourishment sufficient for the Growth of the Plant, from the Trees to which they are fastened; so, by this means, the Plants will rise to the Top of the highest Trees. In *Europe*, where they must be kept in a warm Stove, if the Plants are placed near the Wall, the Roots which come out from the Stalks will fasten to the Wall, and thereby mount to the Top of the Stove; but those Roots which come out on the opposite Side to the Wall, will hang down several Feet; and if, in their Way downward, they meet with any Pot of Earth, they will fasten themselves into it, or to any other Support near them. The lower Part of the Stalks are seldom larger than a Goose-quill; but that Part of the Stalk which immediately sustains the Flower, is often as thick as a Man's Thumb. They are cylindrical, of a deep-green Colour, jointed, having a single Leaf at each Joint, whose Footstalks do almost embrace the Stalks with their Base. The Leaves are from Five to Seven or Eight Inches long, and from Three to Four or Five broad. On each Side of the Midrib are Two or

Three Perforations of an oblong Form, which appear as if they were eaten by some Insects, as is represented at *g*. The Spadix arises at the Top of the Stalk, and is embraced by the Base of the Footstalks of the Leaf: This has a large boat-shaped Spatha (or Sheath), which opens on one Side the whole Length; and when the Parts of Fructification arrive near to Maturity, the Spatha (or Sheath) separates from the Spadix, leaving it uncovered in the manner as is here represented, having Marks of the Parts of Fructification on the Inside, which appear like so many Spots. The Time of this Plant's Flowering is not constant; sometimes they appear in the Spring, and at others in the Autumn; but they are of long Duration, frequently continuing Five or Six Months: But the Fruit does not come to Maturity in *England*.

As there has not been any good Figures of these Two Plants, wherein the Parts of the Fructification have been well represented; and these having, for some Years past, produced their Flowers in the *Chelfea* Garden, so I have taken the Liberty to exhibit the Plants in the best State to which they have arrived here.

## P L A T E CCXCVII.

FIG. 1. GLADIOLUS. *Fourn. Roy. Lin. &c.* Cornflag; in French, *Gaicul*.

AS the Characters of this Genus of Plants has been already exhibited in the Course of this Work, it is unnecessary to repeat them here.

The Specie here represented is,

GLADIOLUS, *foliis ensiformibus, floribus alternis, corollis patentibus*. Cornflag, with sword-shaped Leaves, Flowers ranged alternately, and spreading Petals.

This Plant grows naturally at the *Cape of Good Hope*, from whence the Seeds were sent to *Holland*, where the Plants were raised by Mr. *Willem Vanhazen*, near *Leyden*, who was so kind as to send me a Root of it.

The Root is tuberous and compressed, having a greyish Skin or Cover, from which arise Four or Five narrow sword-shaped Leaves, Nine or Ten Inches long, and about One Inch broad in the Middle, where they are broadest, as is shewn at *a*; of a deep Green, ending in acute Points. Between the Leaves come out the Flower Stem, which is cylindrical, and rises a Foot and a Half high, represented at *b*, garnished with Two or Three smaller Leaves, according to the Number of Joints in the Stem, which is almost embraced by their Base. The Flowers are ranged alternately toward the Top of the Stalk, each being inclosed in a Spatha (or Sheath) of One Leaf, which opens on one Side, as is represented at *c*: The Flower is of One Leaf, which is deeply divided into Six unequal Parts, as is represented at the Bottom, and has Three awl-shaped Stamina, which are inserted at their Base, alternately, into every other Segment of the Petal, represented at *e*. The Germen, which is shewn at *g*, is situated under the Flower, supporting a slender Style, which is longer than the Stamina, crowned by a trilobed Stigma, represented at *f*. The Flower is of a pale Flesh Colour, and appears in *May*. After the Flower is past, the Germen swells to an oblong blunt Capsule, having Three Cells, which are filled with irregular-shaped Seeds. Soon after the Seeds are ripe, the Stalk and Leaves decay, and the Roots remain

inactive till Winter, when they put out new Fibres, and the Leaves push out early the following Spring.

Fig. 2. WATSONIA.

The Characters of this Genus of Plants have been exhibited already in the Course of this Work, so need not to have been repeated here, were it not for the Alteration of the Title to this Genus. Dr. *Trew*, of *Nuremburg*, who had a Drawing of the First Sort before represented in this Work, sent him, which was taken from a Plant in Flower in the *Chelfea* Garden, published it among his rare Plants, under the Title of *Mariana*, before he had seen my Book, in which I had given it the Title of *Watsonia*, in Honour of Dr. *Watson*, F. R. S. who is a very learned Botanist: But upon seeing my Title, he wrote to me, that he would suppress his in his Tables, and continue mine to the Plant, as I had raised it from Seeds, and had it first in Flower in the *Chelfea* Garden: But since this, Dr. *Linnaeus*, in his last Edition of the *Systema Naturae*, has ranged it under the Genus of *Antholyza*, to which he has also added the *Cuscuta* of *Butner*. But as both these Plants do essentially differ in their Characters from that which he has chosen to constitute his Genus, the Flowers of which have but One Stamen, and both these have Three; so there is Reason for keeping them separate: And as the Flowers of *Canonia* are divided almost to the Bottom, and are shaped like a Butterfly, so that should not be joined with this Plant, whose Flowers have long Tubes, the Brims of which are cut into Six equal Parts, spreading open. This Shape of the Flower also removes it from the *Gladiolus*, to which it is nearer allied than to the *Antholyza*; therefore I shall continue my former Title to the Genus, and believe those who will examine the Characters with Impartiality, will agree with me so to do.

The Specie here represented is,

WATSONIA *humilis, foliis lineari-ensiformibus, tubo floris longissimo*. Dwarf Watsonia, with linear sword-shaped Leaves, and a very long Tube to the Flower.

This







TRUMMETTA *foliis oblongo ovatis obtusis serratis petiolis longissimis.* —

*Trummetta* L. f. 1793.

*Trummetta* L. f. 1793. according to the original description.





SYDEROXYLUM *mas. incense*.

*Dr. Müller del. &c.*

*Published according to the & del. by S. P. Müller. June 30, 1860.*

This Plant is a Native of the *Cape of Good Hope*, from whence the Seeds were brought by Captain *Hutchinson*, of the *Godolphin Indiaman*, in the Year 1754. The Root is tuberos, compressed, and covered with a brownish Skin; from which come out Four or Five narrow sword-shaped Leaves, about Five or Six Inches long, and One-third of an Inch broad in the Middle, ending in acute Points, of a dark Green, embracing each other with their Base, see Letter *a*. From between these comes out the Flower Stem *b*, which is naked, and rises a Foot high: Toward the Top the Flowers are ranged alternately, each having a Spatha (or Sheath), which is divided into Two Parts, as is represented at *c*. The

Tube of the Flower is long, narrowed at the Base, but is greatly enlarged above, as is shewn at *d*. The Brim is cut into Six equal Segments, as is represented at *e*, which spread open. Under the Flower is situated the Germen, supporting a slender Style, crowned by a trifid Stigma, each Division being bifid and reflexed, as is shewn at *g*. This Style is attended by Three slender Stamina, of the same Length, represented *ff*, terminated by moving Summits. The Flower is of a bright Red on the Outside, but is paler on the Inside. These appear the latter End of *May*, and continue in Beauty a Fortnight or Three Weeks; then the Leaves and Stalk decay, without producing Seeds here.

## P L A T E CCXCVIII.

TRIUMFETTA, *Plum. Gen. 40. Tab. 8. Lin. Gen. Plant. 529. Bartramia Lin. Gen. Plant. 480.* We have no *English* Title for this Plant.

The Characters of the Genus are,

**T**HE Empalement of the Flower is cut into Five linear Segments *a*, which soon fall off; it has, for the most Part, Five narrow Petals *b*, which are erect, and Ten slender Stamina *c*, which are terminated by roundish Summits *d*: In the Center of the Flower is situated a roundish Germen, supporting a hairy Style *e*, the Length of the Stamina, crowned by a single Stigma: The Germen afterward becomes a roundish prickly Fruit, whose Spines are crooked *f*, having Four or Five Cells *g*, each containing One Seed *h*.

The Specie here represented is,

TRIUMFETTA, *foliis oblongo-ovatis, obtuse serratis, petiolis longissimis.* Triumfetta, with oval oblong Leaves, bluntly sawed, standing upon very long Footstalks.

This Plant grows naturally in *India*, from whence the Seeds were brought, which have succeeded in the *Chelsea* Garden, where the Plants have flowered and perfected their Seeds. It is annual, and perishes soon after

the Seeds are ripe, so is very different from that Specie which Doctor *Linnaeus* titled *Bartramia*, in the former Edition of his Genera; but in the last Edition of his System he has joined it again to *Triumfetta*, from which it only differs in having sometimes Ten Stamina, whereas the *Triumfetta* of *Plumier* has rarely more than Eight. When the Flowers of this Plant has but Four Petals (or Segments), then there are but Eight Stamina in the Flower; but when the Flower has Five Petals, then there are always Ten Stamina in each.

The Plant rises about Two Foot and a Half high, sending out several Branches on every Side, which are garnished with oval Leaves, ending in long acute Points, some of which are heart-shaped, and others have an Angle on each Side towards the Point. They are from Three to Four Inches long, and almost as much in Breadth in their broadest Part, standing upon very long Footstalks, and are crenated on their Edges.

The Flowers come out in long loose Spikes at the Top of the Plant, being ranged without Order. They are small and yellow, some having Four Petals, and Eight Stamina, and others have Five Petals and Ten Stamina. After the Flower is past, the Germen turns to a roundish burry Fruit, with Four Cells, each containing One Seed. It flowers in *September*, and the Seeds ripen in *November*.

## P L A T E CCXCIX.

SIDEROXYLUM, *Dillen. Hort. Edth. 263. Lin. Gen. Plant. 234.* Iron-wood.

The Characters of the Genus are,

**I**T hath Male and Hermaphrodite Flowers on different Plants. The Male Flowers have an Empalement, which is cut into Five obtuse Segments *a*: The Flower is divided into Five roundish concave Parts *b*, almost to the Bottom: It has Five unequal Stamina *d*, which are terminated by oval Summits *e*. In the Center is placed a roundish com-

pressed pointed Body, resembling a Germen, *f*, which has neither Style or Stigma, and falls away with the Flower, without having any Appearance of Fruit.

This Genus is placed in the First Section of *Linnaeus's* Fifth Class, which includes the Plants whose Flowers have Five Stamina and One Style: But as the Male Flowers grow on separate Plants from the Fruit, so it should be referred to the Twenty-third Class. But as Doctor *Linnaeus* has not seen the Flowers of these Plants, so he may be excused for ranging them here.

The



The thorny Sort, which is common in the *West Indies*, also agrees with this, having Plants which bear only Male Flowers, Two of which have produced Flowers in the *Chelsea* Garden; and Dr. *Houftoun* sent Specimens of the Male and Hermaphrodite Trees from *Jamaica* to the Author.

The Sort here represented is,

*SIDEROXYLUM mas inerme.* Male Iron-wood without Thorns.

This Tree grows naturally at the *Cape of Good Hope*, where it rises to the Height of our Apple-trees in *England*. The Wood of it is so heavy as to sink in Water.

But in *Europe* the Trees do rarely arrive to more than Eight or Ten Feet high, dividing into many Branches, which are covered with a Rusty Bark, and are garnished with spear-shaped Leaves, about Three Inches long, and an Inch and a Half broad in the Middle, ending in Points at both Extremities. They are placed without Order on the Branches, having Footstalks an Inch long. The Leaves are smooth, and of a lucid Green, continuing all the Year. The Flowers come out in Clusters from the Side of the Branches, standing upon short Footstalks, which branch out into several smaller, each sustaining a single Flower, which is small and white, one of which is represented of its natural Size at *g*, the other is magnified. This Plant flowers in *May* and *June*.

## P L A T E CCC.

*LYCIUM*, *Lin. Gen. Plant.* 232. *Jasminoides Nessel. Ac. Reg. Par.* 1711. *Rhamnus C. B. P.* 477. Boxthorn.

**T**HIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the First Section of *Linnaeus* Fifth Class, which includes those Plants whose Flowers have Five Stamina and One Style. As the Characters of this Genus have been already exhibited in the Course of this Work, so it is needless to repeat them here.

The Specie here represented is,

*LYCIUM*, *foliis cordato-ovatis, oppositis sessilibus perennantibus spinis crassis bigeminis, floribus confertis. Diet. Hort.* Boxthorn, with oval heart-shaped ever-green Leaves, placed opposite, sitting close to the Branches, thick Spines in Pairs, and Flowers in Clusters.

The Seeds of this Plant were brought from the *Cape of Good Hope* to the *Dutch* Gardens, where the Plants were first raised, and have since been communicated to the curious Botanic Gardens in most Parts of *Europe*. Some of the *Dutch* Botanists have ranged this Plant under the Genus of *Randia*, from the Shape of the Flower, to which it has a near Affinity, if the Fruit is not admitted as a Character; but, if this be allowed, it must be ranged with the *Lycia*, for the Fruit of the *Randia* has but One Cell, which is filled with cartilaginous compressed Seeds; whereas the Fruit of this has Two Cells, each containing a single Seed. It is a low Shrub, which seldom rises above Four or Five Feet

high, sending out Branches from the Root upward, which divide in Pairs and spread asunder. These are covered with a green Bark, as is shewn in the Figure, and are garnished with oval heart-shaped stiff Leaves, about an Inch long, and Three Quarters of an Inch broad at their Base, ending in acute Points, sitting close to the Branches, and are placed opposite; they continue green all the Year. At the Divisions of the Branches stand the Spines, which are forked and double: They are short and stiff, for the most Part growing erect. At the End of the Branches the Flowers are produced in Clusters, as is represented at *n*. The Cup of the Flower, shewn at *a*, is small, erect, and slightly indented at the Top in Five Parts; this is permanent. The Flower is funnel-shaped; the Tube *b* is cylindrical, and a little incurved at the Top, where it is cut into Five acute Segments, which spread open, represented at *c*. In the Tube of the Flower there are Five awl-shaped Stamina, terminated by erect Summits, as at *d*. The Germen is situated in the Flower Cup, supporting a single Style, which is longer than the Stamina, shewn at *e*, and crowned by a thick bifid Stigma, marked *f*. After the Flower is past, the Germen swells to an oval fleshy Berry, represented at *g*, which has Two Cells, as is shewn at *h*, where the Berry is cut transversely at *i*, in each of which is lodged a single oblong hard Seed, represented at *k*.

This Shrub produces its Flowers in *July* and *August*, which are of a clear White; and the Fruit ripens the Spring following, which is of a deep-red Colour when ripe.



*LYCTUM foliis cordato-ovatis oppositis sessilibus perennantibus, spinis crassis  
cigeminis floribus congestis* — Diet. Hort. —

P. Muller del. &c.

Repl. del. secundum P. Muller. —



# INDEX PLANTARUM

Quæ in hoc opere exhibentur.

A		Fig.	Pag.	B		Fig.	Pag.			Fig.	Pag.
<b>ABIES</b>		1	1								
Abrotanum	—	2	2	Balsamina	—	59	40	Cucubalus	—	112	75
Abutilon	—	3	3	Bastaria	—	60	40	Cunonia	—	113	75
Acacia non spinosa	—	4	4	Bauhinia	—	61	41	Cyanus	—	114	76
Americana	—	5	4	Belladonna	—	62	41	Cyclamen	—	115	77
tenui folia	—	6	4	Berberis	—	63	42	Cydonia	—	116	77
foliis bispinnatis	—	291	194	Bidens	—	64	43	Cypripedium	—	242	161
Acanthus	—	7	5	Bignonia	—	65	43	Cytisus	—	117	78
Acer	—	8	5	Biftorta	—	66	44	<b>D</b>			
Achillea	—	9	6	Blattaria	—	67	45	D'ayena	—	118	79
Achyranthes	—	10	7	Borrago	—	68	45	Delphinium	—	119	79
Aconitum	—	11	7	Browallia	—	69	46	{ 121 }		81	
Adhatoda	—	12	8	Brunella	—	70	47	Dianthus	—	122	
Adonis	—	13	9	Bryonia	—	71	47	Dictamnus	—	123	82
Agave	—	14	9	Buglossum	—	72	48	Diervilla	—	124	83
Agrimonia	—	222	148	Bulbocodium	—	240	160	Digitalis	—	120	80
Alaternus	—	15	10	Bupthalmum	—	73	49	Diosma	—	125	83
Alcea	—	16	11	Bupleurum	—	249	166	Diospyros	—	126	84
Alchimilla	—	17	11	<b>C</b>		74	49	Dodartia	—	127	85
Aloe	—	18	12	Calendula	—	75	50	Doronicum	—	128	85
Alysson	—	19	13	Cannabis	—	76	51	Dracocephalum	—	129	86
Amaranthoides	—	20	13	Capnoides	—	283	189	Dracontium	—	296	197
Amaranthus	—	21	14	Caprifolium	—	77	51	<b>E</b>			
Amaryllis	—	22	15	Cardiaca	—	78	52	Echinops	—	130	87
Ammi	—	23	15	Carduus	—	79	53	Elichrysum	—	131	87
Amomum	—	24	16	Caryophyllus	—	80	53	Emerus	—	132	88
Amorpha	—	25	17	Cassia	—	293	195	Epimedium	—	133	89
Amygdalus	—	26	17	Cassine	—	81	54	<b>F</b>			
Anchusa	—	27	18	Castanea	—	82	55	Fabago	—	134	89
Androsace	—	28	19	Caucalis	—	83	55	Ferraria	—	280	187
Anemone	—	29	20	Ceanothus	—	84	56	Filago	—	135	90
Anguina	—	30	20	Celastrus	—	85	57	Fragaria	—	288	192
Anguria	—	31	21	Celtis	—	86	57	Fumaria	—	136	91
Anil	—	32	21	Cerasus	—	87	58	<b>G</b>			
Anona	—	33	22	Cereus	—	88	59	Galega	—	137	91
Anonis	—	34	21	Cerithe	—	89	59	Gallium	—	139	93
Anonis viscosa	—	35	23	Chelidonium	—	90	60	Genista	—	138	92
Anthemis	—	36	24	Chelone	—	91	61	Gentiana	—	139	93
Anthericum	—	28	25	Chironia	—	92	61	Geranium	—	140	94
Antholyza	—	39	26	Cirsium	—	93	62	Geum	—	141	94
Anthyllis	—	40	27	Clematis	—	94	63	{ 142 }		95	
Antirrhinum	—	41	27	Clethra	—	284	189	Gladiolus	—	235	157
Aphaca	—	42	28	Clinopodium	—	281	187	{ 236 }		158	
Apocynum	—	43	29	Clymenum	—	95	63	{ 297 }		198	
Apocynum erectum	—	44	29	Cncorum	—	96	64	Glaucium	—	143	96
Aquifolium	—	45	30	Cnicus	—	98	65	Gundelia	—	287	191
Aquilegia	—	46	31	{ 99 }		248	165	<b>H</b>			
Arbutus	—	99	66	Colutea	—	100	67	Helianthemum	—	290	193
Arctotis	—	100	67	Convallaria	—	101	67	Heliotropium	—	144	96
Argemone	—	101	67	Convolvulus	—	102	68	Helleborine	—	145	97
Aristolochia	—	102	68	Conyza	—	103	69	Hieracium	—	149	97
Arum	—	103	69	Cornus	—	104	69	Hieracium majus	—	147	98
Arum	—	104	69	Corona Imperialis	—	105	70	Hippocrepis	—	278	185
Afarina	—	105	70	Coronilla	—	106	71	Hyacinthus	—	148	98
Asarum	—	106	71	{ 107 }		289	193	Hydrangea	—	251	167
Asclepias	—	107	71	Crassula	—	108	72	Hyoscyamus	—	149	99
Ascyrum	—	108	72	Cratægus	—	109	73	Hypericum	—	150	100
Asparagus	—	269	179	Crinum	—	110	73	<b>F f f</b>			
Alphodelus	—	111	74	Crocus	—	111	74	<b>I. Jacea</b>			
Atter Carolinianus	—	112	75								
Atter, caule corymbofo	—	113	75								
Astragalus	—	114	76								



# INDEX PLANTARUM.

I				O							
		Fig.	Pag.			Fig.	Pag.			Fig.	Pag.
Jacea	—	{ 152	101	Oenothera	—	{ 188	125	Sarracena	—	241	161
Jasminum	—	153	102	Omphalodes	—	189	126	Saxifraga	—	243	162
Iris	—	180	120	Opuntia	—	190	127	Schinus	—	246	164
Ixia	—	154	103	Ornithogalum	—	191	127	Scolymus	—	229	153
		{ 155	103	Orobis	—	192	128	Scorpiurus	—	230	153
		156	104	Osteospermum	—	193	129	Scrophularia	—	231	154
		237	158	Othonna	—	194	129	Securidaca	—	232	155
K				Othonna	—	194	130	Senecio	—	233	155
Kalmia	—	228	152	Oxalis	—	245	163	Serratula	—	{ 234	156
L						195	130	Siliquastrum	—	247	165
Lactuca	—	157	105	P				Sideroxylum	—	253	169
Lamium	—	158	105	Padus	—	196	131	Solanum	—	299	199
Lappa	—	159	106	Pæonia	—	199	133	Solidago	—	294	196
Lathyrus	—	160	107	Pancratium	—	197	132	{ 254			
Lavatera	—	161	107	Pavia	—	198	132	Spartium	—	255	170
Leonurus	—	162	108	Pentapetes	—	200	132	{ 259			
Ligustrum	—	162	108	Perficaria	—	201	134	Spiræa	—	{ 256	173
Lilac	—	{ 163	109	Phlomis	—	{ 202	135	{ 257			
		164				203	136	Stapelia	—	258	172
Lilium	—	165	110			204		Styrax	—	260	173
Linaria	—	166	111	Phlox	—	205	137	T			
Linum	—	166	111	Phyſalis	—	206	137	Tacamahaca	—	261	174
Lonicera	—	167	112	Phytolacca	—	207	138	Tamarix	—	262	175
Lotus	—	168	112	Pinus	—	208	139	Tetragonia	—	263	175
Lunaria	—	169	113	Polemonium	—	209	140	Teucrium	—	264	176
Lupinus	—	170	113	Polyanthus	—	210	140	Thalictrum	—	265	177
Lychnis	—	170	114	Ptelea	—	211	141	Tordylium	—	266	177
Lycium	—	171	113	Pulmonaria	—	212	141	Trifolium	—	267	178
Lycium	—	300	200	Punica	—	213	142	Triumfetta	—	298	199
M								Turnera	—	268	179
Magnolia	—	172	115	Q				V			
Malpighia	—	181	121	Quamoclit	—	214	143	{ 271			
Mandragora	—	173	115	Quercus	—	215	143	Veratrum	—	272	181
Martynia	—	286	191	R				{ 273			
Meadia	—	174	116	Ranunculus	—	216	144	Verbascum	—	277	185
Medicago	—	175	115	Refeda	—	217	145	Viburnum	—	274	183
Mesembryanthemum	—	{ 176	117	Rheum	—	218	145	Vinca	—	186	124
		177	118	Rhus	—	270	180	Vitex	—	275	183
Mespilus	—	{ 178	119	Ricinus	—	{ 219	146	W			
		179				220	147	Warneria	—	285	192
Mimosa	—	182	121	Robinia	—	244	163	Watfonia	—	276	184
Monarda	—	183	122	Rosa	—	221	147	Watfonia	—	297	198
Morea	—	{ 239	159	Rubus	—	223	149	X			
		240		Rudbeckia	—	224	149	Xeranthemum	—	279	186
Myrtus	—	184	123	S							
N				Salvia	—	225	150				
Nicotiana	—	185	124	Sambucus	—	226	151				
Nigella	—	187	125	Santolina	—	227	151				



# THE ENGLISH NAMES of the PLANTS

Engraved and Described in this WORK.

A											
	Fig.	Pag.		Fig.	Pag.		Fig.	Pag.		Fig.	Pag.
<b>A</b> Cacia, without Thorns	4	4	Cassioberry	83	55	Eternal Flower	131	87			
Acacia, the American	5	4	Catchfly	170	114	Eupatorium of the Greeks	279	186			
Acacia, the Narrow-leaved	6	4	Caterpillar	230	153		15	10			
Acacia, the False	244	163	Celandine	92	61	F					
Adonis Flower	14	9	Centaury	97	65	Felwort	139	93			
Agave	222	148	Chaste Tree	275	183	Fennel Flower	187	125			
Agrimony	15	10	Cheese-Runnet	139	93	Ferraria	280	187			
Agrimony, the Waterhemp	64	43	Chelone	93	62	Field Basil	95	63			
Alkanet	29	29	Cherry	89	59	Figwort	231	154			
Almond Tree	28	19	Chesnut	84	56	Fir, or Spruce Tree	1	1			
Aloe, African	19	13	Chickling Pea	160	107	Flax	166	111			
Amaranthus, spiked	292	195	Chickweed, Berry-bearing	112	75	Fleabane	103	69			
			Chrysanthemum Hard-seeded	194	129	Flower de Luce	154	103			
Amaryllis	24	16	Climber	284	186	Flower Gentle	22	15			
Anemomy	31	21	Clethra	281	187	Foxglove	120	80			
Arctotis	49	33	Cnicus	248	165	Fraxinella	142	95			
Artemart	201	134	Colutea, joint-podded	106	71		123	82			
Arum	295	197	Colutea Shrubby, jointed-podded	107	193	Fumitory, the Podded	78	52			
Afarabaca common	53	35	Columbine	289	193	Fumicory	136	91			
Asparagus	55	37	Convolvulus, Scarlet	47	31	Furze	36	24			
Asphodel	56	38	Corn Flag, Strange	214	143	G					
B				40	27	Gentian	139	93			
Balsamine, Female	59	40	Corn Flag, Greater	40	27	Germader	264	176			
Barbadoes Cherry	181	121	zantine	142	95	Gilliflower	121	81			
Barberry Bush	63	42	Corn Flag African	235	157	Globe Amaranthus	122	14			
Barrenwort	133	89	Corn Flag African	236	158		21	14			
Baeteria	60	40	Corn Flag	297	198	Globe Thistle	130	87			
Bastard Lychnis	215	137	Cotton Weed	135	90	Goats Rue	137	91			
Bastard Asarum	252	168	Cowslip Chickweed	30	20	Golden Rod	254	169			
Baulm, the Turkey	129	86	Cranesbill	140	94		255	170			
Bean Caper	134	89	Crowfoot	216	144	Goldyllocks	227	152			
Bear's Breech	7	5	Crown Imperial	105	70	Groundfel	233	155			
Bear's Ear	174	116	Cuckow-Pint	52	34	Gundelia	287	191			
Bindweed	102	68	Cunonia, the Scarlet	113	75	H					
Bird Cherry	196	131	Custard Apple	35	23	Hare's Ear	74	49			
Bird's Eye	14	9	D								
Bird's Foot Trefoil	167	112	Daffodil Sea	197	132	Hartwort	266	177			
Birthwort	51	34	Daffodil Lily	23	15	Hatchet-vetch	232	155			
Bishop's Weed	25	17	D'Ayena, Smooth	118	79	Hawkweed	146	97			
Bitter Vetch	193	129	Date Plum Indian	126	84	Hawkweed Greater	147	98			
Bladder Pea	41	27	Dead Nettle	153	105	Hawthorn	179	119			
Bladder Sena	99	66	Dianthus	121	81	Heliotrope	144	96			
			Diervilla	122	81	Hellebore, the Bastard	145	97			
Blue Bottle	114	76		124	83	Hellebore, the White	271	181			
Borage	68	45	Diosma	125	83		272	181			
Boxthorn	171	114	Dittany, the White	123	82	Hemp	77	51			
Boxthorn	300	200	Dodartia	127	85	Henbane	149	99			
Briony white	71	47	Dogsbane	44	29	Holly Tree	46	31			
Broom	138	92	Dogsbane, upright	45	30	Honeyfuckle	79	53			
Broom, the Green	259	173	Dogwood	104	69	Honeyfuckle, the Upright	167	112			
Browallia	69	46	Dragon	296	197	Honesty	169	113			
Buglois	72	48	Dragon's Head	129	86	Honeywort	91	61			
Bulbocodium	240	160	Dropwort	256	171	Horfe Chesnut, the Scarlet	198	132			
Burdock	259	106	Dwarf Citrus	290	193	Hyacinth Eastern	148	98			
C				E							
Calve's Snout	42	28	Ebony Mountain	61	41	Hyacinth, the Tuberosc	210	140			
Cammock	36	24	Elder	226	151	Hydrangea	251	167			
Campion	170	114	Emony	31	21	Iypecoon	150	100			
Callidony	131	87				I					
						Jasmine	180	120			
						Jasmine					



# ENGLISH NAMES OF PLANTS.

	Fig.	Pag.		Fig.	Pag.		Fig.	Pag.
Jasmine, the Persian	169	109	Mullein, the Moth	67	45	Spiderwort	39	26
Jerusalem Sage	{ 202 } 203 204	135 136	Myrtle	184	123	Spiræa	{ 256 } 257	171 171
Jersey Tea	86	57	N			Spotted Sanicle	141	94
Immortal Flower	279	186	Nettle Tree	88	59	Staff Tree	{ 16 } 87	11 58
Indian Fig	191	127	Nightshade	294	196	Star of Bethlehem	192	128
Indigo Bastard	27	18	Nightshade, the Deadly	62	41	Starwort Carolina	57	38
Indigo	34	22	None so pretty	141	94	Starwort American	282	188
St. John's Wort	151	101	O			Storax Tree	260	173
Ironwood	299	199	Oak	215	143	Strawberry	288	192
Judas Tree	253	169	Oil-seed	219	146	Strawberry Tree	48	32
Ixia	{ 155 } 156 237	103 104 158	Orpine, the Lesser	108	72	Sumach, the Venetian	270	180
K			Othonna	194	130	Sun Flower, the Dwarf	224	149
King'spear	56	38	Ox-eye	{ 73 } 249	49 166	Swallow-wort	{ 53 } 258	35 172
Knapweed	152	101	P			Sweetwilliam	214	143
Knapweed	153	102	Parsley, the Bastard	85	57	T		
L			Pellitory of Spain	38	25	Tacamahac Tree	261	174
Ladies Bedstraw	139	93	Pentapetes	200	133	Tamarisk	262	175
Ladies Slipper	242	161	Perriwinkle	186	124	Tame Poison	53	35
Larkspur, Great Bee	119	79	St. Peter's wort	54	36	Tetragonia	263	175
Larkspur taller, perennial	250	167	Pheasant's Eye	14	9	Thistle, the Torch	90	60
Lavatera	161	107	Phlox	205	137	Thistle, Melancholy	94	63
Lavender Cotton	227	151	Phytolacca	207	138	Thistle, the Golden	229	153
Laurel, the Rose, or Moun-	{ 228 } 228	152	Pine Tree	208	139	Thistle, Woolly	293	195
Leopards-bane	128	85	Pink	81	54	Thorn, the Egyptian	{ 4 } 291	4 194
Lettuce	157	105	Piony	199	133	Toad-flax	166	111
Lilac	163	109	Pipe Tree	163	109	Tobacco	185	124
Lily	169	110	Pipperish Bush	63	42	Trefoil, the Bean	117	78
Lily Asphodel	109	73	Poke, or Pork Physic	207	138	Trefoil, Carolina Shrub	211	141
Lily Daffodil	23	15	Polyanthes	210	140	Trefoil, Star-headed	267	178
Lily, the Mexican	24	16	Pomegranate	213	142	Triumfetta	298	199
Lion's Tail	162	108	Poppy, the Prickly	50	33	Trumpet Flower	65	43
London Pride	141	94	Poppy, the Horned	143	96	Tulip Tree, the Laurel-	{ 172 } 172	115
Lungwort	212	141	Primrose Tree	{ 188 } 189	125 126	Turnera	268	179
Lupine	170	113	Privet	162	108	Turnsole	144	96
M			Punica	213	142	Tyger Flower	280	187
Madwort	20	13	Q			V		
Magnolia	172	115	Quince	116	77	Valerian, the Greek	209	140
Malabar Nut	13	9	R			Venus Navel-wort	190	127
Mallow, the Yellow Marsh	3	3	Ranunculus	216	144	Vetch Kidney	41	27
Mallow, the Vervain	17	11	Ragwort foreign	245	163	Vetch, the Chickling	96	64
Malpighia	181	121	Raspberry	223	149	Vetch, the Horse-shoe	278	185
Mandrake	173	115	Restharrow	{ 36 } 37	24 25	Vetchling	43	29
Mantle, Ladies	18	12	Rhubarb	218	145	W		
Maple Tree	8	5	Rocket, the Bastard	217	145	Wake-Robin	42	34
Marigold	{ 75 } 76 283	50 51 189	Rock-Rose	290	194	Warneria	285	190
Marigold, the Fig	176	117	Rose	221	148	Water Apple	35	23
Martynia	286	191	S			Watsonia	276	184
Maftick Tree, Indian	246	164	Saffron	111	74	Watsonia, Dwarf	297	198
Maudlin	{ 9 } 10	6 7	Sage	225	150	Water Lily	239	159
Meadia	174	116	Sawwort	{ 234 } 247	156 165	Wayfaring Tree	274	183
Meadow Rue	265	177	Saxifrage	243	162	Whin, Petty	36	24
Meadow-sweet	257	171	Self-heal	70	47	White Satin	169	113
Medlar	178	119	Senna, the wild	82	55	Widow-wail	98	65
Melon, the Water	33	22	Senna, the Bladder	100	67	Wild Service	{ 109 } 269	73 179
Melembryanthemum	177	118	Senna, the Scorpion	132	88	Winter Cherry	206	137
Milk-vetch	58	39	Sensitive Plant	182	121	Wolfbane	12	8
Monarda	113	122	Side-saddle Flower	241	161	Wood-sorrel	195	130
Monk's Hood	12	8	Snake Gourd	32	21	Woundwort	41	27
Morea	{ 238 } 239	159 159	Snakeweed	66	44	Y		
Moon Trefoil	175	117	Snapdragon	42	28	Yellow Root	283	190
Motherwort	80	53	Solomon's Seal	101	67	Z		
Moonwort	169	113	Sour Sop	35	23	Zerumbeth	26	17
Mullein	{ 272 } 277	182 185	Southernwood	2	2			
			South Sea Tree	83	55			
			Sowbread	115	77			

F I N I S.